

We commend the article from the St. Louis Evening "News," found in another column, to the careful consideration of all our readers, and especially those who still linger in the Democratic party. What but sheer madness can induce the leaders of that party to charge upon the great majority of the people of the free States crimes which they know these people utterly repudiate and abhor? Must not the end be such as is predicted by this St. Louis paper?

It can hardly be within the expectation of these leaders that they can wholly suppress the freedom of speech and the press in the non-slaveholding States. But without such suppression, it must be as clear as sunlight to any sane mind that this deliberate falsification of fact, and unmeasured vituperation of the persons and motives of the mass of the people, must react against the vilifiers and their allies.

The tactics of these organs are conducted upon the assumption that the entire Democratic party are so utterly depraved as to assent to such means for the accomplishment of partisan ends, and that there are, among the Republicans, persons so ignorant as to be imposed upon by the naked falsehood, and who can, hence, be led into the Democratic fold through the medium of their passions. On no other theory is it possible to account for such a mode of political warfare.

But, if there were no proofs to the contrary, a charitable view of human nature would lead to the conclusion that these organs had judged the moral sense of the people by their own, and had therefore made their grand mistake. But there is abundant evidence, which these papers, in their blindness will not see, or in their prejudice, will not believe.

Whenever we can be brought to the conclusion that the mass of the people are so incurably corrupt that they love falsehood and delight in fraud, we will bury the last hope of the preservation and success of our free institutions. But we do not believe in this moral debasement of the people, and therefore do not fear the permanent success of fraud and falsehood in the affairs of our government.

And, as an evidence and encouragement to the friends of truth and freedom to persevere in well-doing, we would remind them that it is but a few years since the party which now uses these instrumentalities was in a triumphant majority in nearly every free State. But what is the condition of that party now? Everywhere, out of the hot-beds of slavery and nullification, repudiated by the people! And how is this result accounted for? Simply by the fact that the masses of that party, as well as the citizens generally, are honest at heart, and as fast as they are brought to see the desperate purposes and unrighteous instrumentalities used by the Southern leaders to accomplish those purposes, they burst the bands of party like tow at the touch of fire and aid to swell the ranks of freemen, determined to preserve their freedom. This accounts for the rapid spread of Republican principles, and the increasing power of the Republican party.

And this process must go on as long as there are earnest, honest, patriotic men in the so-called Democratic organization. That there are hundreds of thousands of such citizens still living in that party, we have no doubt. And it is in this faith that we look to the speedy triumph of the Republicans, and the inauguration of their beneficent policy.

And, believing as we do, that there are those thousands of good citizens still in the Democratic party, we believe there is a Providence in the utter and extravagant madness of the demagogues who have control of the organization. These mad, desperate men, have the complete control of the party, and through its machinery have been able to use the votes and influence of honest citizens for the most nefarious purposes. [Emboldened by their success, they have concocted schemes, at the accomplishment of which all true patriots shudder. If the ascendancy of the party could be maintained, their schemes would be carried out and the principles of the Fathers in the working of the institutions they founded, would be forever overthrown. But the violence and outrage with which these leaders are now attempting to accomplish their designs, is opening the eyes of the good men in the party as nothing else could, and they will leave it in disgust and indignation and join their fellow citizens in restoring the Government to the policy of the Fathers and preserving in their purity and vigor the institution which they founded.]

If it be true that God will "make the wrath of man to praise Him," then is there not a Providence in this very madness? We verily believe there is. How else could good men be separated from it? We therefore look upon the storm without dismay, firmly believing that there is a "break in the now" of the foundering Leviathan that, in spite of his convulsive lashings, will hold him in proper bounds. Our advice therefore to all Republicans is, "possess your souls in perfect peace." "Let the slaveholders rage and their selfish imagine vain things." "Trust in a right and keep your powder dry."

Congress has not yet organized. On the last ballot, Sherman, Republican candidate for Speaker, lacked three votes of an election.

Selling Free People.

We call the special attention of our readers to a letter of Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States, which will be found in another column. It is an encouraging sign of the times, that a Southern man, holding the position of Judge Catron, has become alarmed at the strides of the party to which he belongs, toward an absolute despotism, and its necessary consequences.

It is well known that many of the leading Democratic papers of the South have been for several years clamoring for the re-enslavement of all the free negroes in that section. They have figured out the millions of dollars it would bring into the Treasuries of their respective States, and would, moreover, make the institution of slavery more secure. They have not hesitated to denounce the practice and published sentiments of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, and the host of Revolutionary worthies who set the example of emancipation, which resulted in the liberation of so many slaves. And the object now is to re-enslave these free men and women and all their posterity.

It cannot be disguised that this scheme of diabolical atrocity has taken complete possession of the leaders of the Democratic party. This is evident not only from the resolutions of public meetings and the support of Southern journals, but it is beginning to find support even in the North. The New York "Day-Book," which claims to have by far the largest circulation of any Democratic paper in the Union, has an article almost every day upon the subject. It boldly and persistently demands the enslavement of all the free negroes in the North. It insists that this must be adopted as the central plank in the Democratic party before it can be permanently successful. Of course the scheme must be commenced in the South, and as soon as it is made a part of the platform, then the Northern wing of the party will fall into the ranks. An Alabama paper has the following paragraph on this subject:

"Last winter Louisiana passed a law providing for their removal from the State, forcibly or otherwise; Arkansas has passed a similar law; Virginia and Maryland have for years have had such a law; and the sentiment of Alabama, as expressed in the public presses of the State, is looking to similar action on the part of the Legislature in session; the question is also being discussed in Kentucky."

This will show the extent to which the party is committed to the scheme. And the fact that such a man as Judge Catron has thought it necessary to enter his protest at this time, shows conclusively that it is in danger of being consummated. Judge Catron, we think, has given the true view of the subject. He places his objections, not only on the practical villainy of the project, but upon the danger it will bring upon the South. There are in the U. S. at least five hundred thousand of this class of persons, scarcely any of whom are of full African blood. Many of them, as the Judge shows, are almost white. They are the sons and daughters of their masters—the Anglo-Saxon blood largely predominates. They are imbued more or less with the spirit of the white race whose children they are. And the Judge sees the utter madness of re-enslaving this population—the danger it would bring upon the South through the vengeance of these wronged and outraged people.

The Judge's letter is prophetic of the evil to come. But we do not believe it will stay the hand of the spoilers. A perfect madness seems to have overcome the common sense, as well as moral sense of these leaders. They seem to be rushing with the blindness of unreasoning passion upon their ruin. If there were none but themselves to suffer, it might be well enough to let them "sow the wind and reap the whirlwind." But when it is remembered that there is but one slaveholder out of sixty of our population, and that the necessary result of such an unprovoked outrage upon humanity and the moral sense of the world must be insurrection and its attendant horrors, involving the innocent as well as the guilty, the subject becomes a serious one indeed. But read the letter.

Incendiarism.
A large number of printed letters have been received by Irish Democrats in New York, urging them to burn the factories and granaries of the North, in retaliation for what is claimed as Northern aggression on the South. These letters are chiefly from Virginia and Alabama. It seems that the plotters look upon the Irish as ready to obey their behests, however devilish, as well as vote the Democratic ticket. But it seems that some, at least, of those who received these incendiary missives were not prepared to be used in that way, and have exposed the infernal scheme.

Since the letters have been published, some of the more reckless of the Democratic papers pretend to believe that the letters were gotten up by the "Abolitionists." Absurd as this theory is, there are actually papers which are trying to make their readers believe it! Only think of it—"Abolitionists" writing from Richmond and Montgomery, in denunciation of themselves, and urging the Irish Democrats to burn their own (Abolitionists) property.

But while there are those relied upon to commit this Devil's work who have refused to do so, may it not explain recent burnings of so many mills and factories in the East?

Panic in Slaveholding Communities.

All history proves that in whatever age, or in whatever country men have been enslaved, the master class have lived in perpetual fear of the vengeance of their victims, and that fear has often, on the merest suspicion, thrown the whole community into a state of panic, which has resulted in blood and cruelty.

The insane fright of Virginia and the South, which is now so universal is nothing more than has occurred in other communities in other times. And while it is hard to smother a feeling of contempt for the seeming cowardice which can make a whole community insane with terror, and under the unreasoning impulse of fear and hate, perpetrate deeds of barbarous cruelty upon the defenseless subjects of their aspirations, yet it is well to remember that human passions are the same in all times and places, and that it is no new drama that Virginia is now enacting.

In the early days of New York, when she was cursed with slavery, she outdid even Virginia in the way of fanaticism and panic. In a history of New York, published in 1853, by Carleton & Phillips, is a full account of a supposed intended slave insurrection in that city in 1741, and the proceedings had thereon, from which we copy the following:

THE NEGRO PLOT OF 1741.
"The year 1741 is noted in the annals of our city as the time of the celebrated negro plot, and the terrible effects of that delusion. It should be observed that nearly thirty years before this, there had been a similar panic in the city relative to a negro insurrection, at which nineteen unhappy wretches were sacrificed to the popular phrenzy. But the delusion of the latter period was yet more fatal in its consequences. Whether, indeed, there was any plot at all among any portion of the blacks, is exceedingly doubtful; there is no ground at all for the supposition that there was any of a formidable character."

HOW THE PANIC BEGAN.

The city of New York, at the time of this remarkable excitement, contained a population of about 8,000, of which from 1,200 to 1,500 were negroes, and most of these slaves. On the 18th of March a fire occurred in the fort, which consumed the Secretary's office and the Dutch Church. About a week later, another, though inconsiderable, fire occurred, and, within two or three weeks later, some half dozen more, most of them, however, only the burning of chimneys. These frequent fires, together with a prevalent belief that a great deal of petty robbery was carried on by the negroes, with the aid of certain white men, gave rise to a general uneasiness, which soon increased to a panic.

This was greatly heightened by a public proclamation offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the incendiaries. The reward was too tempting to be long resisted. An indentured servant woman soon after obtained her freedom and the hundred pounds, by pretending to divulge a plot formed by her master, a low tavern-keeper, named Hughson, and three negroes, to burn the city and murder the entire white population. This information was like a spark among tinder. The whole population was thrown into a paroxysm of rage and fear. The militia paraded the streets almost continually. The accused parties were arrested and hurried away to the jail, and the utmost rage against the negroes inflamed every breast. So intense was the panic, that the most unreasonable and contradictory statements were greedily caught up, and the least suspicious circumstances were constructed a plain evidence against the accused.

PROGRESS OF THE PANIC.

When the panic was once fairly begun, it readily supplied itself with the necessary stimulants. The prize obtained by the servant woman became an object of envy, and soon further pretended revelations were made. An Irish woman of infamous character, who had been convicted of robbery, was tempted to turn informant by a promise of pardon. In this manner the matter grew and extended. Informants increased on every hand, and though their tales were quite inconsistent, all were greedily received by the magistrates and people. In a very short time a hundred and fifty-four negroes, and twenty whites were committed to prison as accomplices in the pretended conspiracy.

NATURE AND AGENTS OF THE PRETENDED PLOT.

The pretended design of this fabulous plot was never very definitely made out. As darkly shadowed forth in the statements of the hired informants, there seemed to be a design to destroy the city and murder the white population, so as to afford free living to the blacks and the white conspirators. The infamous Irish woman implicated Hughson and his wife and daughter, and confessed that she herself had entered into the conspiracy. At length several other white persons were accused by her, especially one Ury, an English Episcopal clergyman, but acting as a schoolmaster—who had fled from his own country to escape persecution, because he would not acknowledge the right of the reigning family.

The case of Ury was peculiarly a hard one. He was entirely unconnected with the infamous gang to which most of the white victims of this delusion belonged, and he had at hand the means, could he have been heard, to prove his entire innocence. In the pretended revelations of this Irish courtier, Ury was declared to be a disguised Jesuit priest, yet he was able to prove the contrary beyond a question, and to trace his history continuously from the beginning to the time of his arrest. But the object of trial at that time was not to come at the truth, but simply as a formality preparatory to the infliction of death.

HOW THE LAWYERS BEHAVED.

"There were, at that time, only eight lawyers in New York, all of whom volunteered their services to the Government, and assisted by turns in the prosecution, leaving the miserable prisoners without the aid of counsel. To obtain the required evidence upon which to base a sentence, pardon and freedom were offered to any who would turn King's evidence, and by this means any amount of testimony, to almost any fact could be obtained. While

there was no one to say a single word for the accused, the lawyers lived with each other in seclusion, in helping abuse upon them, in which they were outdone by the judge, when he came to pass sentence. Many purchased their own lives by confessing their participation in crimes of which it was afterward proved they knew nothing, and accusing others; and, strange of all, some confessed at the stake their guilt, who knew nothing of the things, with which they were charged.

As the result of this bloody delusion, thirteen were burned, eighteen hanged, and seventy were transported. The public thirst for blood seemed now to be somewhat satisfied, and the phrenzy began to abate; a reaction at length ensued, and the persons remaining in prison were set at liberty.

PRECEDENTS ARE DANGEROUS TO THOSE WHO ESTABLISH THEM.

John Brown attempted to overthrow the Government of Virginia, if not that of the United States also. For this he has been executed as a traitor. But there are hundreds of men in the South, who have for years openly threatened to overthrow and disrupt the Government if they could not control it. This sentiment is now stronger than ever before, and Governors, Senators, Members of Congress, and editors, now proclaim their fixed and unalterable purpose to overthrow the Government if the people, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, see fit to elect men of their choice to the office of President. The proof of combination and intent is complete, and all that is lacking is some overt act, designed to carry the conspiracy into effect.

The Republicans will elect their President. Let these disunion spouters proceed one step in the execution of their nullification conspiracy and they will find themselves in limbo, and the decision in Brown's case will be a first-rate precedent for throttling them.

We thank Virginia for the precedent, and have no doubt, if her "chivalry" don't back down from these threats, they will ornament the gallows with most exquisite grace.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS EVENING NEWS.

The Madness of Democratic Organs—Sowing the Seeds of Insurrection.
The insanity of Old Brown in supposing that with nineteen white men and five negroes he could overthrow the United States Government, liberate all the slaves in the South, and establish a Provisional Government, with himself and a Cabinet of evil fanatics at the head of affairs, was desperate beyond all human experience. But deplorable and desperate as his folly was, it is even excelled by the foolish madness of the Editors of those journals published in Slaveholding States that are trying to make it appear that the Republican party of the country is responsible for Old Brown's deeds and that they sympathize with the failure of his murderous aims!

As we observed, the other day, the Republican party polled in the late Presidential campaign over 1,300,000 votes. The party has steadily increased since, and would now, no doubt, poll 1,500,000 votes. It is unquestionable, and the returns to the next Congress indicate it, that every free State in the Union, save two or three, has sided irrevocably with the Republican party, and there is no ebb to the tide that bears public sentiment in the Free States toward the principle of the Republic, the only one of which affecting slavery is that it shall not be extended into Territories or States already free.

Not a single organ of the Republican Party has yet failed to condemn and to execrate the treasonable madness of Old Brown. No member of the Republican party, from one end of the Union to the other, has spoken a word of sympathy for his murderous designs. Such being the fact, patent to all men, we ask, what the most amazing madness on the part of the Southern newspapers can lead them to charge the Republican Party of the country, and its million and a half voters, with complicity with the horrible crimes of insurrection, treason, rape, arson and murder? Does not every member of the Republican Party know in his heart, that this charge is an *accursed lie*; and will the million and a half voters of that party be so complaisant as to change their politics or quit voting because of these lies libel on their character by Democratic partisan prints? We know better than this. The world knows better. And the result will prove that a party when *aggravated by evil and contumely* is rendered far more formidable than when lulled to peacefulness by the just dealings of an honorable and generous adversary.

What will be the end of these insane lies, circulated through the Slaveholding States by Democratic prints? Why this? They will not convert the Republican Party. They will not stay its present triumphant march. They will not prevent its ousting the National Democracy from Federal power, and installing, we trust, a conservative Statesman, like Bates or Bell, in the Presidency. But when this happens, what shall we see in these slaveholding communities where the insane libels of these Democratic prints have circulated? The newspapers will have told the *Slaves* that the triumph of the Republican Party will be the signal of their deliverance from bondage! They will have assured the servile race that the arms and power of the United States Government will, in Republican hands, be used in their behalf in a last grand conflict with their masters.

The credulous and doomed creatures will believe it all—sad, fatal, hell born lie though it be—and they will dance with frenzied joy around their camp fires some night, and meet a dreadful and exterminating slaughter before the setting of the next day's sun!

Such is the solution of the slavery question that the Democratic organs and partisans are providing by their desperate libels on a majority of the independent voters of the Union. If these madmen do not bathe the South in the blood of a self-created servile insurrection, it will be because the triumphant opposition of 1860 interfere to suppress servile outbreaks, and to preserve the guarantee of the Constitution and the Union in regard to Slavery, by all the powers of the Federal Government.

Enslavement of Free Negroes—Judge Catron's Letter.
To the Editor of the Union and American:
DEAR SIR:—I have for several weeks past been anxiously waiting to hear what the views of your leading journal were on the bill pending before our Legislature, proposing to enslave, or drive from the State, the free colored population now among us. It provides that these persons shall be seized and sold, if found here after the first day of May next, if they are adults—and that the children shall be found out, &c.; that the adults are allowed to emigrate to Africa, in which case some slight aid is to be furnished by the State, to assist in their transportation; or, secondly, they may seek a master and go into slavery.

Now, who are these people? There is not one in one hundred of them, to say the least, that ever has been a slave. Usually, their mothers, grandmothers, or great grandmothers, were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent motives, by the Courts of Justice, and according to law. They all have a vested right to freedom by the judgments and decrees of Courts. Under our Constitution of 1796, the free colored men voted at the polls. That the old Constitution extended to them and protected their rights to a certain extent, is free from doubt. But I pass by this question.

My objection to the bill is that it proposes to commit an outrage, to perpetrate an oppression and cruelty. This is the plain truth, and it is idle to mince words to soften the fact. Let us look the proposition boldly in the face. This depressed and helpless portion of our population is designed to be driven out, or to be enslaved for life, and their property forfeited, as no slave can hold property. The mothers are to be sold, or driven away from their children, many of them infants. The children are to be bound out until they are twenty-one years of age, and then to leave the State or be sold; which means that they are to be made slaves for life, in fact. Now, of these women and children, there is hardly one in ten that is of unmixed negro blood. Some are half white; many have half-white mothers, and white fathers, making a cast of 87½-100ths of white blood; many have a third cross, in whom the negro blood is almost extinct. Such is the unfortunate truth. This description of people, who were born free, and lived as free persons, are to be introduced as slaves into our families, or into our negro quarters, there to be under an overseer, or they are to be sold to the negro-trader and sent South, there to be whipped by overseers—and to preach rebellion in the negro quarters where they may be driven to by this unjust law, which he among us have in Tennessee, or South of us on the cotton and sugar plantations, or in the Abolition meetings in the free States. Nor will the women be the least effective in preaching a crusade, when begging money in the North to relieve their children, left behind in this State, in bondage.

We are told that this "Free Negro Bill" is a politic, popular measure. Where is it popular? In what nook or corner of the State are the principles of humanity so deplorably deficient, that a majority of the white inhabitants would commit an outrage, not committed in a Christian country, of which history gives any account. In what country is it, this side of Africa, that the majority have enslaved the minority—sold the weak to the strong, and applied the proceeds of the sale to educate the children of the stronger side, as this bill proposes? It is an open assertion that "might makes right." It is re-opening the African slave trade, in fact. In that trade, the strong capture the weak, and sell them, and so it will be here, if this policy is carried out.

All over the State, those who are responsible for passing the bill will have to contend with fearful public opinion, made up of all the women who have moral character and religious feelings; backed by the clergy, and assuredly by a very large majority of the members of all the churches; for we must carry along with us the important fact that numbers of the people sought to be enslaved, or driven out, belong to, and are members of our various churches and in full communion. That these great bodies of christian men and women will quietly stand by and see their humble co-workers sold on the block to the negro trader, is not to be expected; nor will any set of men be supported, morally or politically, who are the authors of such a law.

Nor is this half the truth. Take all the Free States, and how will the matter stand? There, those staunch and upright men who are struggling to uphold the constitution and laws, and to protect the rights of the South in the enjoyment of their slave property, will be met by our law; will be taunted before the million; will have it put to them squarely whether they sanction this cruel measure as a part of the South's creed to wit: that all negroes, and those of negro origin, can be rightfully sold into slavery, or driven from their children and the place of their birth, at the unrestrained will of the Southern white man? Will not that man, that has manhood in him, will not exclaim, "I abhor such a law!" It cannot be otherwise than odious in the North.

If such a measure of persecution was the work of some weak State, and this thing done in a corner, it would not be so bad; but Tennessee is a proud, successful community, that has for thirty years exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of the nation; she has made two Presidents; has long stood in the front rank of the great party that has governed the country so successfully for nearly sixty years, and therefore her legislation may well be cited by the Northern crowds, as declaring the sentiments of the South. I put it to any fair-minded man to say whether this law, if it is passed, will not go far to crush out our friends in the North, and yet more strongly mark the black sectional line between the free and the slave States?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CATRON.

Free Negroes in Mississippi.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Mississippi (and it will doubtless pass) providing that after the 1st day of next July, all mulatto or black persons who are free, or claim to be such, or act as such, may be indicted, and on conviction shall be sold by the sheriff of the county where so convicted. Any person pretending ownership of such negro for the purpose of shielding and protecting said negro, to be fined not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment for six months. And these provisions also operate to the same extent against any owner allowing a negro to hire his or her own time, or otherwise to act as free. And all such negroes are disqualified from inheriting, acquiring or holding any property in the State, nor can any property be removed from the State, for the benefit of any such person.—*Cin. Gazette.*

POMERAY MARKETS.

Flour, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per bush.
Wheat, \$1.00 @ 1.10 " " " "
Oats, 40c @ 45c " " "
Potatoes, 50c @ 60c " " "
Apples (green), \$1.00 @ 1.50 " "
Dried Apples, \$1.50 @ 2.00 " "
Dried Peaches, 10c @ 15c " "
Butter, 8c @ 12c " "
Eggs, 15c @ 20c " "
Molasses, 60c @ 80c " "
Sugar (N. O.), 5c @ 10c " "
Coffee, 12c @ 15c " "
Rice, 6c @ 7c " "
Soybeans, 10c @ 15c " "
Candles (tallow), 15c @ 16c " "
Fish (cod), 5c @ 6c " "
Fish (Mackerel), 5c @ 6c " "
Fish (White), 7c @ 8c " "
Pickled Pork, 9c @ 10c " "
Shoulders, 9c @ 10c " "
Sides (smoked), 9c @ 10c " "
Hams, 12c @ 15c " "
Crackers, 10c @ 12c " "
Hoop Poles, \$8.00 @ 1,000.
Salt, retail 25c; wholesale —c per bush.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the "Meigs Co. Agricultural Association" will meet at the Court House in Pomerooy, on Thursday, the 19th day of January, 1860.
50-51. GEO. McQUIG, Sec.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CAUTION TO THE SICK.—As these invaluable preparations have been counterfeited, it will be requisite to see that the water-mark, "Holloway, New York and London," is on every sheet of the pamphlet in which the Ointment and Pills are enveloped. To do this test of authenticity, hold the paper to the light. As it is a matter of deep concern to the victims of eruptive, cancerous, scrofulous, and other external diseases that they have the genuine Ointment, and equally important to dyspeptics, bilious patients, and all suffering from internal complaints that they have the true Pills, we recommend a careful scrutiny in all cases.

DR. ROBEK'S TUBERCLE AND PHTHISIS.—It would seem that Dr. Robek's "Scandinavian Remedy" have taken the highest rank among the standard medical remedies of the day. His theory is that the tubercular disease may show itself, its roots are in the blood. Hence his famous Swedish remedies, the Blood Purifier and the Blood Pills are designed to act specifically upon the sanguiferous fluid. One thing cannot be disputed, they produce most salutary effects even in rapidly progressive cases. Individuals who have suffered for years from phthisis, scrofula, erysipelas of the skin, bronchitis, asthma, general prostration, liver complaint, inflammation, neuralgia, and many other distressing maladies, report themselves, over their own signatures, as radically cured, and the success of these Remedies. The claims of Dr. Robek's advertisements are therefore supported by competent proof. See Advertisement.

Transportation.

CINCINNATI, POMEROY AND SYRACUSE.

SIDE WHEEL.

POMEROY & CINCINNATI.

SEMI-WEEKLY PACKET.

"GREY EAGLE."

A. DONNALLY, Master. FRANK J. OAKS, Clerk.

Leaves Pomerooy every MONDAY at 10 A. M., and CINCINNATI at 6 o'clock A. M. In order to make time we are compelled to leave this early.

Leaves Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 o'clock A. M.

This arrangement is permanent, and the boat will make prompt and regular trips. Her accommodations are good, and her crew reliable. We will do our best to give you the most comfortable and pleasant trip.

Nov. 29, '59.—48-49

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Regular Marietta and Cincinnati Packet.

"Ohio No. 2,"

D. E. SAYRE, MASTER.

Leaves Cincinnati every Monday evening, at five o'clock, passing Pomerooy on her way up every Wednesday morning.

Returning, leaves Marietta every Friday morning, passing Pomerooy on Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY, Pomerooy Wharf-boat.

Oct. 6, '59.—41-42

Regular Marietta and Cincinnati Packet.

"Ohio No. 3,"

J. J. BLAKE, Master.

Leaves Cincinnati every Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., passing Pomerooy on Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Marietta every Monday at 8 o'clock A. M., passing Pomerooy on Tuesday at 6 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY, Pomerooy Wharf-boat.

Nov. 29, '59.—48-49

Regular Marietta and Cincinnati Packet.

SWALLOW.

N. PARKER, MASTER.

Leaves Cincinnati at 6 o'clock P. M. every Saturday evening, passing Pomerooy on her way up trip, Monday morning.

Leaves Marietta every Wednesday morning, and Pomerooy every Thursday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY, Pomerooy Wharf-boat.

Nov. 29, '59.—47-48

WHEELING AND CINCINNATI.

Regular Wheeling and Cincinnati Packet.

"COURIER,"

S. MARON, Master.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., passing Pomerooy on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Returning, leaves Cincinnati every Friday evening at 5 o'clock P. M., passing Pomerooy on Saturday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY, Pomerooy Wharf-boat.

Nov. 29, '59.—48-49

PORTSMOUTH AND WHEELING.

Regular Portsmouth and Wheeling Packet.

FAIRY QUEEN.

W. MORRISON, Master.

Leaves Portsmouth every Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., passing Pomerooy on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

Returning, leaves Cincinnati every Friday evening at 5 o'clock P. M., passing Pomerooy on Saturday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to PATTON & MONTGOMERY, Pomerooy Wharf-boat.

Dec. 6, '59.—49-50

New Advertisements.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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A CHANCE TO OBTAIN

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As A Premium to Every Subscriber!!

Fiction, News, Humor, Agriculture, the

Markets, &c., &c., &c.

The Proprietors of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, who are the best and most reliable of the pleasure to announce to the reading public, that they have made an exclusive engagement with an author whose powerful stories have of late attracted great attention, and that they will open the year 1860 with a novel, written expressly for the Post, called

The Earl's Daughters;

By the Author of "THE RED COURT FARM," "THE REDS," "THE HERMIT HALL," "THE SIX GRAY POWERS," "THE DIAMOND BRACKET," &c., &c., &c.

In this story, which is entirely new for the Post, this powerful writer's genius has had full scope afforded it, and we are able to state—having read it in manuscript, for it is already in hand—but it will make a sensation, unless we are greatly mistaken, as one of the most powerful and interesting stories ever published.

To enable those unacquainted with the Post to judge of the richness and variety of its general contents, we may state during the past year we have published novels, serials, poems, essays, &c., from the pens of the following distinguished writers:

G. P. R. JAMES. ACTOR OF "THE RED COURT FARM."
CHARLES DICKENS. ACTOR OF "THE RED COURT FARM."
ALFRED TENNYSON. ACTOR OF "THE RED COURT